

SECTION VI.—WEATHER AND DATA FOR THE MONTH.

THE WEATHER OF THE MONTH.

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Pressure.—The distribution of the mean atmospheric pressure over the United States and Canada, and the prevailing directions of the winds, are graphically shown on Chart VII, while the average values for the month at the several stations, with the departures from the normal, are shown in Tables I and III.

For the month as a whole barometric pressure was above the normal over practically all districts, only the Florida Peninsula, the central and southern Plateau region, and along the central and south Pacific coast showing values near the normal or slightly below. The greatest positive departures occurred in the central and upper Missouri Valley.

The month opened with relatively low pressure prevailing over the eastern districts, while barometric readings were correspondingly high over the Rocky Mountain and Plains regions. A low-pressure area moved from Oregon to Texas on the 9–11th and during the next few days an extensive area of high pressure prevailed over the central valleys and to the eastward. About the 16th a barometric depression of considerable magnitude developed over the Plains region, and moving thence northeastward during the next few days disappeared off the New England coast about the 21st. From the 22d to 24th pressure was again high over eastern districts, but the remainder of the month was characterized by unsettled barometric conditions and generally showery weather over the greater portion of the country.

The distribution of the highs and lows was favorable for the occurrence of southerly winds as prevailing direction over the southern portion of the central and eastern districts and from a northerly or westerly direction over the northern portion, while the prevailing directions were variable from the Rocky Mountains westward.

Temperature.—At the beginning of the month moderately warm weather obtained over nearly all portions of the country, but after the first few days temperatures fell to below the seasonal average over the eastern districts, and by the 9th they had fallen to the freezing point as far south as the interior of the Gulf States and were as low as 20° in the Panhandle of Texas. Still lower temperatures followed and by the 11th they were from 10° to 15° below freezing generally in the middle Plains region and the Missouri Valley, and by the 13th they were below zero at exposed points in New England.

About the 15th warmer weather set in and temperatures became high for the season of the year to westward of the Rocky Mountains and generally above normal in most districts to the eastward. There was a tendency to colder weather in the latter districts about the beginning of the third decade, especially in the Lake region, Ohio

Valley, and Appalachian Mountain districts, the temperature falling to the freezing point as far south as central Indiana and at points in the southern Appalachian Mountain region, the minimum temperature on the morning of the 21st was near the lowest ever recorded in that region during the third decade of April. At the same time temperatures were rising in the western districts, and by the 25th they were above normal over nearly all portions of the country east of the Rocky Mountains, except along the north Atlantic coast. During the last few days of the month cool weather prevailed over northern districts, while in the central valleys and Southern States temperatures were moderately high for the season.

For the month, as a whole, the temperature averaged above the normal in all districts to westward of the Rocky Mountains and also in the Missouri, central Mississippi, and Ohio Valleys, as well as in the Middle and South Atlantic and east Gulf States, although the departures were not pronounced. The greatest plus departures occurred along the Pacific and South Atlantic coasts. In the lower Mississippi Valley, the west Gulf and southern Plains States the mean was somewhat below the normal, as it also was in the extreme upper Mississippi Valley, the Lake region and the North Atlantic States.

Precipitation.—The generally rainy condition prevailing during the latter part of March over the eastern districts continued during the first few days of April, and about the 6–9th a storm moved from western Texas northeastward to the New England coast, accompanied by more or less precipitation from the middle and southern Plains region eastward. Again, about the 11–12th moderate rains were quite general from Texas eastward and northeastward to the Atlantic coast, turning into snow in the upper Lake region. Over the Rocky Mountain region and to westward precipitation during the first decade was light and local, except for some moderately heavy falls near the end in northern California and portions of Oregon and Washington.

About the 14–16th considerable rain occurred over the Gulf and Atlantic Coast States, and as this storm moved to sea another was developing in the Great Plains region, which caused precipitation over much of the Plains country from Texas to the Dakotas and to the eastward. About the 22d rains set in over Texas and other portions of the Southwest, and during the next few days precipitation occurred over much of the Plains region, upper Mississippi Valley and portions of the mountain and plateau districts to the westward. During the remainder of the month showery, unsettled weather prevailed over most of the country.

For the month, as a whole, precipitation was quite heavy, ranging from 6 to 8 inches in portions of Texas and the lower Mississippi Valley, while amounts ranging from 4 to 6 inches occurred in the upper Ohio Valley, Pennsylvania, New York, and New England. Generous amounts

were received in the upper Mississippi Valley, and also quite generally from the Rocky Mountains westward to the Pacific the amounts were above normal, except in California, where they were mostly below the average. Precipitation was below normal in the lower Ohio, middle Mississippi, and Missouri Valleys, as well as in the central Plains States, and it was light and less than the average for the period in most of the eastern Gulf and South Atlantic States, except the Florida Peninsula, where more than the normal amount was received.

Snowfall.—Considerable snow fell during the month in New York and northern New England, the amounts ranging as high as 17 inches at points in New York and 25 inches in northern Maine. From 4 to 5 inches occurred in the lower Lake region, while from 16 to 18 inches were received in upper Michigan, and amounts ranging from 1 to 4 inches were the rule over the northern tier of States to the westward. At the higher elevations of the West considerable snow appears to have fallen, especially in the central portions, with recorded amounts ranging as high as 35 inches in southwestern South Dakota and Colorado.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

During the first half of the month the weather was unseasonably cold over practically all portions of the country from the Rocky Mountains eastward, and as a result the season's progress was materially delayed, but over the far Western districts these conditions were reversed and the season was well advanced. The latter half of the month was more favorable as to warmth over eastern districts, with temperature quite generally above the normal, but at the close the season, as a rule, was late and vegetation retarded.

Throughout the principal corn and winter wheat growing States conditions were favorable for wheat, especially in the western sections, where beneficial rains afforded ample moisture, as was also the case in the spring wheat States. Over the eastern portion of the cotton belt conditions were favorable for much outdoor work, but in portions of the western belt heavy rains greatly interfered with farming operations.

In Alaska temperatures during the month were frequently higher than usual at points from which reports have been received to date, and the mean was quite generally from 2° to 6° above normal. Precipitation was near the normal amount at most points, the totals along the south coast being somewhat above normal, but with considerable minus departures along the coast of the Gulf of Alaska.

Average accumulated departures for April, 1914.

Districts.	Temperature.			Precipitation.			Cloudiness.		Relative humidity.	
	General mean for the current month.	Departure for the current month.	Accumulated departure since Jan. 1.	General mean for the current month.	Departure for the current month.	Accumulated departure since Jan. 1.	General mean for the current month.	Departure from the normal.	General mean for the current month.	Departure from the normal.
	° F.	° F.	° F.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.			P. ct.	P. ct.
New England.....	41.4	-2.1	-7.9	4.25	+1.20	+0.20	6.0	+0.5	75	+2
Middle Atlantic.....	50.0	-0.5	-4.8	3.32	+0.30	-0.30	5.8	+0.6	69	+2
South Atlantic.....	62.9	+1.6	-1.7	3.50	-0.80	-3.10	4.9	+0.3	72	+0
Florida Peninsula.....	73.8	+1.0	-1.7	3.23	+1.30	+0.10	4.6	+0.8	77	+3
East Gulf.....	65.3	+0.7	-3.3	2.32	-1.20	-1.60	5.1	+0.2	69	+1
West Gulf.....	64.3	-1.4	-0.6	4.55	+1.20	-1.00	5.8	+0.7	73	+1
Ohio Valley and Tennessee.....	54.5	-0.2	-3.3	3.62	0.00	-3.10	6.3	+1.0	68	+3
Lower Lakes.....	43.4	-1.7	-7.0	3.71	+1.40	+1.00	6.5	+0.8	74	+4
Upper Lakes.....	39.3	-1.5	-2.3	3.03	+0.70	-0.30	6.1	+0.6	74	+1
North Dakota.....	40.9	+0.2	+9.7	1.38	-0.50	-0.70	5.9	+0.6	69	+1
Upper Mississippi Valley.....	50.5	0.0	+4.5	2.40	-0.60	-2.00	6.3	+1.1	68	0
Missouri Valley.....	51.0	+0.5	+9.6	2.30	-0.80	-1.10	5.7	+0.1	65	0
Northern slope.....	44.0	+1.2	+13.1	1.73	-0.10	-0.80	6.5	+1.4	66	+8
Middle slope.....	35.0	-0.7	+9.7	2.30	0.00	-1.00	5.4	+0.8	66	+9
Southern slope.....	61.5	-0.9	+7.3	2.33	+0.40	-1.90	4.6	-0.1	58	+3
Southern Plateau.....	58.4	+0.5	+5.1	0.29	-0.10	-0.60	3.3	+0.3	42	+12
Middle Plateau.....	49.6	-1.1	+8.1	1.32	+0.20	+0.40	5.7	+1.2	54	+2
Northern Plateau.....	50.4	+1.4	+15.2	1.64	+0.30	-0.40	6.4	+1.2	59	+2
North Pacific.....	50.4	+2.1	+12.0	3.47	+0.10	+1.60	6.2	0.0	81	-10
Middle Pacific.....	55.6	+2.0	+9.4	1.58	-0.50	0.00	4.6	+0.2	71	-1
South Pacific.....	60.8	+2.8	+14.6	0.65	-0.40	+4.20	4.4	+0.4	69	+1

Maximum wind velocities during April, 1914.

Stations.	Date.	Velocity.	Direction.	Stations.	Date.	Velocity.	Direction.
		Mt/hr				Mt/hr	
Block Island, R. I.....	12	53	nw.	New York, N. Y.....	20	50	nw.
Do.....	15	58	ne.	Do.....	22	68	nw.
Eufado, N. Y.....	9	58	w.	Do.....	23	54	nw.
Do.....	12	54	w.	North Head, Wash.....	4	62	se.
Do.....	18	50	sw.	Do.....	13	50	se.
Do.....	19	54	sw.	Do.....	14	56	s.
Canton, N. Y.....	12	56	sw.	Pierre, S. Dak.....	18	52	nw.
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	17	50	n.	Point Reyes Light, Cal.....	15	65	nw.
Do.....	23	60	w.	Do.....	16	64	nw.
Del Rio, Tex.....	25	52	sw.	Do.....	19	53	nw.
Devils Lake, N. Dak.....	18	52	n.	Do.....	20	68	nw.
Duluth, Minn.....	28	51	ne.	Do.....	24	59	nw.
El Paso, Tex.....	16	50	sw.	Do.....	25	68	nw.
Fort Smith, Ark.....	24	50	sw.	Do.....	27	54	nw.
Lincoln, Nebr.....	19	55	nw.	Do.....	28	82	nw.
Louisville, Ky.....	18	58	s.	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	19	61	sw.
Mount Tamalpais, Cal.....	9	50	sw.	Providence, R. I.....	12	67	nw.
Do.....	15	64	nw.	Do.....	22	50	nw.
Do.....	16	68	nw.	Pueblo, Col.....	16	50	w.
Do.....	25	88	nw.	Do.....	23	50	nw.
Do.....	26	84	nw.	St. Louis, Mo.....	18	58	nw.
Do.....	27	62	nw.	Seattle, Wash.....	26	55	sw.
Do.....	28	58	nw.	Sioux City, Iowa.....	10	52	nw.
Do.....	29	52	n.	Do.....	19	52	nw.
Mount Weather, Va.....	1	50	w.	Tatoosh Island, Wash.....	13	50	s.
Do.....	2	58	nw.	Do.....	14	54	s.
Do.....	8	68	nw.	Do.....	19	50	s.
Do.....	9	61	nw.	Toledo, Ohio.....	18	51	sw.
Do.....	20	52	nw.	Do.....	19	52	sw.
Do.....	21	64	nw.	Trenton, N. J.....	2	50	w.
Nashville, Tenn.....	14	50	ne.	Wichita, Kans.....	18	52	nw.
New York, N. Y.....	2	56	nw.				
Do.....	12	62	nw.				

CONDENSED CLIMATOLOGICAL SUMMARY.

In the following table are given for the various sections of the climatological service of the Weather Bureau the monthly average temperature and total rainfall; the stations reporting the highest and lowest temperatures with dates of occurrence; the stations reporting the greatest and least total precipitation, and other data, as indicated by the several headings.

The mean temperature for each section, the highest

and lowest temperatures, the average precipitation, and the greatest and least monthly amounts are found by using all trustworthy records available.

The mean departures from normal temperatures and precipitation are based only on records from stations that have 10 or more years of observations. Of course, the number of such records is smaller than the total number of stations.